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**DIRECTIONS:** To receive full credit, you must provide complete legible solutions to the following problems in the space provided.

1. The Pacific halibut fishery has been modeled by the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky \left( 1 - \frac{y}{M} \right)$$

where  $y(t)$  is the biomass (the total mass of the members of the population) in kilograms at time  $t$  (measured in years), the carrying capacity is estimated to be  $M = 7 \times 10^7$  kg, and  $k = 0.74$  per year.

- a. If  $y(0) = 2 \times 10^7$  kg, find the biomass a year later.      Ans \_\_\_\_\_

- b. How long will it take for the biomass to reach  $4 \times 10^7$  kg?      Ans \_\_\_\_\_

- 2.a Use the fact that the population was 250 million in 1990 ( $t = 0$ ) to formulate a logistic model for the US population. (Assume the carrying capacity is 4000 million. Assume  $P$  is the population in millions,  $k$  is the relative growth rate, and  $t$  is the time in years since 1990.)

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Determine the value of  $k$  in your model by using the fact that the population in 2000 was 275 million.      Ans \_\_\_\_\_

- c. Use your model to predict the US population in the year 2100.      Ans \_\_\_\_\_

3. Let's modify the logistic differential equation of this example as follows:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 0.2P \left( 1 - \frac{P}{1000} \right) - 32$$

a. Suppose  $P(t)$  represents a fish population at time  $t$ , where  $t$  is measured in weeks. Explain the meaning of the final term in the equation ( $-32$ ).

Ans The term  $-32$  represents a harvesting of fish at a constant rate — in this case, 32 fish/week. This is the rate at which fish are caught.

b. Draw a direction field for this differential equation. Use the direction field to sketch several solution curves. Use a graphing utility to produce the direction field then paste it on the space below.

c. What are the equilibrium solutions? Ans \_\_\_\_\_

d. Describe what happens to the fish population for various initial populations.

For  $0 < P_0 < 200$ , Ans \_\_\_\_\_

For  $P_0 = 200$ , Ans \_\_\_\_\_

For  $200 < P_0 < 800$ , Ans \_\_\_\_\_

For  $P_0 = 800$ ,  $P(t)$  Ans \_\_\_\_\_

For  $P_0 > 800$ ,  $P(t)$  Ans \_\_\_\_\_

e. Solve this differential equation explicitly, either by using partial fractions or with a computer algebra system. Use the initial populations 150 .

Ans \_\_\_\_\_